D'yachenko, S. S., Bernasovskaya, E. P., and Anchevskaya, M.S.

Elaboration of a method for obtaining whole antigen by means of ultrasonics.

Materialy nauchnykh konferentsii, Kiev, 1959. 26? pp
(Kievskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii)

DYACHENKO, S.S., prof.

N.F. Gamaleia as one of the founders of Russian microbiology. Vrach. delo no.5:547-549 My '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. S.S. Dyachenko) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(GAMALEIA, NIKOLAI FEDOROVICH, 1859-1949)

DYACHENKO, S.S.; BERNASOVSKAYA, E.P. [Bernasovs'ka, IE.P.]

Aleksei Antoninovich Krontovskii. Mikrobiol.zhur. 21 no.4: 66-68 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(KRONTOVSKII, ALEKSEI ANTONINOVICH, 1885-1933)

VERSHIGORA, Apollinariy Yefimovich[Vershyhora,A.IU.]kand.mod.nauk;
DYACHENKO,S.S.,red.; BYKOV, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Methodology of microbiological research on the air] Metody mikrobiologichnykh doslidzhen' povitaria. Kyiv, Derzhmedvydav URSR, 1960. 133 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(AIR—MICROBIOLOGY)

DYACHENKO, S.S.

Effect of certain hormones on antibody formation. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 7 no.1:61-69 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Department of Microbiology of the A.A.Bogomoletz Medical Institute of Kiev.
(HORMONES) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

DYACHENKO, S.S., prof.

G.N.Minkh and his role in the development of microbiology; 125th anniversary of his birth. Mikrobiol. zhur. 23 no.2:76-79 '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(MINKH, GRIGORII NIKOLAEVICH, 1836-1896)
(BACTERIOLOGY, MEDICAL)

DYACHENKO, S.S., prof.

Development of Ukrainian microbiology. Mikrobiol. zhur. 23 no.4: 63-67 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

(MICROBIOLOGY--PERIODICALS)

DYACHENKO, Sergey Stepanovich, prof., doktor med. nauk; MOROZ, A.P., red.; RAYZ, A.L., tekhn. red.

[Microbiological methods of diagnosing infectious diseases] Mikrobiologicheskie metody diagnostiki infektsionnykh zavolevanii. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1962. 533 p.
(MIRA 16:3)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES) (MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY)

DYACHENKO, S.S.

Results of and prospects for research in microbiology. Mikrobiol. zhur. 24 no.3:68-71 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(MICROBIOLOGICAL RESEARCH)

DYACHENKO, S.S., prof.

Role of microbiological diagnosis in the eradication of contagious diseases. Vrach. delo no.4: 107-113 Ap'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Mikrobiologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav.-prof. S.S.Dyachenko) Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY) (COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

DYACHENKO, S.S., prof. (Kiyev)

Professor M.P.Neshchadimenko. Vrach. delo no.6:150-152 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:9)
(NESHCHADIMENKO, MARK PETROVICH, 1862 - 1942)

DYACHENKO, S.S., prof.; POCHINOK, V.Ya., kand.biol. nauk; PODRUSHNYAK, Ye.P., kand.med.nauk

Antibacterial properties of silver-treated water obtained by means of an ionizer. Vrach. delo no.7:109-113 Jl '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. S.S.Dyachenko) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(WATER PURIFICATION) (SILVER)

DYACHENKO, S.S.

Studies in microbiology. Mikrobiol. zhur. 25 no.4:58-62'63.
(MIRA 16:9)

(MICROBIOLOGY)

PALATNIK, L.S.; D'YACHENKO, S.S.; IL'INSKIY, A.I.; VOLOVIK, L.D.

Electron microscopy of copper vacuum condensates. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 18 no.3:461-464 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Lenina.

FOMINA, O.P.; GAVRANEK, V.V.; D'YACHENKO, S.S.; SELEZNEV, A.G.; GERMAN, S.I.

Nature of the white streak in welds. Metalloved. i term.obr.met. no.1:46-47 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Khar'kovskiy turbinnyy zavod.

FOMINA, O.P., inzh.; GAVRANEK, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; D'YACHENKO, S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; SELEZNEV, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; GERMAN, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Modeling the white streak in weldments. Svar. proizv. no.3: 13-14 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina (for Seleznev). 2. Khar'kovskiy turbinnyy zavod imeni S.M.Kirova (for German).

D'IACHENKO, S. S.

M. Ia. Fuks and S. S. D'iachenko. X-ray investigation of cold hardening at abrasive and high speed grinding of steel.

Khar'kov turbo-generator Plant

Discussion of above paper. P. 113

SO: Bulletin of the Acad. of Sciences, Izvestia (USSR) Series on Phys. Vol. 15, No. 1 (1951)

D'YACHENKO, S. S.

USSR/Metals - Sintering, Copper Jul 52

"Investigation of Sintering Processes of Electrolytic Copper," R. I. Garber, S. S. D'yachenko, Kharkov Polytech Inst imeni Lenin

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XXII, No 7, pp 1097-1103

Sintering process and spheroidal conglomeration of cuprous powder, obtained by electrolysis, were studied under an electron microscope. It was established that even at room temp sintering and spheroidal conglomeration occur. The presence of fluctuating phenomena, responsible for uneven reconstruction of crystals, was proved experimentally. Processes are similar at 100, 150 and 300°C. Received 4 Mar 52.

223T56

18(6)
AUTHORS: D'yachenko, S. S., Pavlyak, Ya. S. SOV/163-58-4-13/47

TITLE: The Influence of the Electrolysis Method on the "Activity" of Electrolytic Copper Powder (Vliyaniye rezhima elektroliza na "aktivnost'" elektroliticheskogo mednogo poroshka)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 79-81 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: "Active" powders are those which show considerable shrinkage during the agglomeration process. The influence of the cathode current density on the shape of particles, on agglomeration, and on the degree of deformation of crystal lattices in electrolytic copper powder was investigated. The powder was obtained by the method described earlier (Ref 5) at a current density of 10 to 50 A/dm^2. Agglomeration took place in hydrogen at 600, 700, 800, 900, and 1000°C with a duration of 1 hour. Simultaneously the shapes of powder particles obtained at various current densities were investigated by electron microscope and radiographic examinations were made of the deformation of crystal lattices in order to estimate the variation of the line-intensity ratio I (111) : I (222). The following results were obtained: 1.) An increase of current

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density from 10 to 50 A/dm^2 does not cause any significant changes of shape in electrolytic copper particles. 2.) The deformation of crystal lattice and therefore also the "activity" of the powder increase simultaneously with the increase of current density in electrolysis. 3.) As regards its influence on the "activity" the reduction of current density during electrolysis from 50 to 20 A/dm^2 is equivalent to the incandescence of the powder obtained at 50 A/dm^2 at 650°C for one hour. There are 4 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 16, 1957

SOV/126-6-6-23/25

AUTHORS: D'yachenko, S.S. and Palatnik, L.S., Kaplan, R.S., German, S.I. and Butko, N.I.

TITLE: Structural Changes in the Steel 20KhM-L After Holding for a Long Time at Elevated Temperatures (Strukturnyye izmeneniya v stali 20KhM-L pri dlitel'nykh teplovykh vyderzhkakh)

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol 6, Nr 6, pp 1122-1129 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The stability of the structure of the steel 20KhM-L at elevated temperatures was investigated and the influence was elucidated of the applied stresses on structural changes. Specimens of this steel were investigated after normalisation annealing for 3 hours at 650 - 680°C (initial state) and after holding them for various durations in the loaded and no-load state at various temperatures. The composition of this steel was as follows: C 0.15%, Si 0.30%, Mn 0.61%, S 0.026%, P 0.039%, Cr 0.5% and Mo 0.55%. The mechanical characteristics of the specimens after holding them at various temperatures between 530 and 550°C for durations up to 5400 hours are entered in Table 2. The investigations included

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Structural Changes in the Steel 20KhM-L After Holding for a Long Time at Elevated Temperatures

metallographic, X-ray and electron-microscopic studies. It was established that carbide particles appear in the ferrite grains only after tempering in the temperature range 650 - 680°C but not at lower temperatures. Changes in the tempering temperature are accompanied by insignificant changes in the lattice parameter of the α-phase (2,8624 kX after tempering at 570°C and 2,8615 after tempering at 650°C). It was established from X-ray diffraction patterns that after normalisation annealing and tempering at 650 to 680°C for 3 hours, a mixture of 3 carbides can be detected in the carbide precipitate with the structure: $Cr_{23}C_6$, Mo_2C and Fe_2Mo_2C. In the case of long-duration holding at 500 - 550°C, a coalescence of carbides takes place as a result of which carbide-free zones form at the boundaries of pearlitic grains. Coalescence leads to a growth of carbides of the structure $Cr_{23}C_6$ and to the dissolution of Mo carbides which can be explained by the low stability of the latter caused by the fact that they have a higher degree of dispersion than carbides of the type

Structural Changes in the Steel 20KhM-L After Holding for a Long Time at Elevated Temperatures

$Cr_{23}C_6$. Stresses which are near to the yield point of the steel lead to an acceleration of the process of coalescence by one order of magnitude at 530°C and by two orders of magnitude at 550°C. Due to the dissolution of Mo carbides, the α-phase becomes enriched with alloying elements and this should have a favourable influence on the high-temperature characteristics of components made of this steel. There are 3 tables, 5 figures and 16 references, of which 12 are Soviet, 2 French, 1 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina, Khar'kovskiy turbinnyy zavod im. S.M.Kirova (Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute imeni V.I.Lenin, Khar'kov Turbine Works imeni S.M.Kirov)

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1957, after revision, September 7, 1957.

SOV/137-59-3-5681

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 102 (USSR)

AUTHOR: D'yachenko, S. S.

TITLE: Electron-microscope Investigation of the Closing of the Pores in Copper Powders (Elektronnomikroskopicheskoye issledovaniye zarastaniya por v mednykh poroshkakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1958, Vol 14, pp 179-187

ABSTRACT: The electron microscope was used to study the changes that occur in Cu-powder compacts at temperatures up to 700°C. The observed phenomena of the closing of the pores appear to be the result of self-diffusion. The appreciable speed of the closing of the pores may be attributed to the distortion of the crystal lattice of the Cu powder obtained by electrolysis.

I. B.

Card 1/1

D'yachenko, S.S

S/129/60/000/07/005/013
E193/E235

AUTHORS: D'yachenko, S. S., and German, S. I., Candidates of Technical Sciences, and Pavlyak, Ya. S., Engineer

TITLE: Investigation of the Zone of Low Strength Formed During Welding of Steels

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, No. 7, pp. 24-26 + 1 plate

TEXT: It has been observed in the course of examination of welded components, made of steels 20KhMF, 15Kh1M1F, 34KhM, and 22K, that, irrespective of the welding technique employed, narrow zones, etching differently from the rest of the metal, are formed at a certain distance from the weld on both sides of the welded join. The width of these zones and their distance from the weld, have been found to depend on the conditions during welding, the volume of the molten metal, and the rate of cooling after welding. It has been found, also, that welded assemblies of this type, subjected to creep tests, failed across these zones. The results of X-ray analysis, metallographic examination conducted with the aid of both optical and electron microscope, and hardness measurements, have revealed that

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S/129/60/000/07/005/013
E193/E235

Investigation of the Zone of Low Strength Formed During Welding of Steels

this zone of low strength is characterised by coarse grains, non-uniform distribution of the structural constituents, coarser structure of pearlite, and the lattice parameter of the α-phase larger than those of the rest of the material. It has been postulated by the present authors, that the zone of lower strength corresponds to the region of the metal which, during welding, reaches a temperature within the critical range A_1-A_3. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 4 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

D'YACHENKO, S.S.

Determining Chernov's "b-point" and structural transformations in austenite during the heating of steels. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. no.7:140-145 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Steel--Metallography)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

69697

S/126/60/009/03/020/033
E111/E452

18.7500

AUTHORS: D'yachenko, S.S., Vasis, I.A. and Kharchenko, N.A.

TITLE: Electron-Diffraction Investigation of Carbide Formation in Alloy Steels

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol 9, Nr 3, pp 441-446 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors note the differences of opinion on carbide formation in carbon and alloy steels and, in particular, have doubts on the formation of special carbides directly from austenite during its isothermal decomposition. They attribute this and the relatively small research effort in this field (Ref 1 to 3) partly to the use of X-ray methods of investigation, requiring inconvenient isolation of carbides. Electron diffraction is more suitable and the authors have used the technique proposed by L.M.Utevskiy which has been applied by him and other Soviet investigators to problems in temper brittleness (Ref 5, 6, 9, 10). The steels studied were types 15KhlM1F and 20KhM with the following respective compositions, % by weight: 0.17, 0.15 C; 0.52, 0.61 Mn; 0.26, 0.30 Si; 0.025, 0.026 S; 0.015, 0.030 P;

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S/126/60/009/03/020/033
E111/E452

Electron-Diffraction Investigation of Carbide Formation in Alloy Steels

1.18, 0.50 Cr; 1.15, 0.55 Mo; 0.22, - V; 0.03, - Ni. Fig 1 shows temperature versus time curves for the two steels for various stages of temperature. Carbide formation was studied during isothermal decomposition of austenite and tempering at various temperatures (500 to 700°C), for various holding times (from 1 minute to 10 hours). Austenization was effected at 1100°C for 1 hour (for 15KhlM1F steel the temperature was occasionally 1300°C). Hardening and isothermal decomposition were carried out in a caustic and a lead bath respectively. 3 mm Thick plate specimens were used. For electron diffraction a lacquer coating was applied, the specimens then being etched and the carbide retaining coating removed in N.M.Popova's electrolyte. The coating was studied with the aid of an electron-diffraction attachment on a type EM-3[18] microscope. The suitability of the electron-diffraction method for this new application of it for studying carbide formation in the decomposition of alloy steels was checked. The investigation showed that in 20KhM steel at 700°C, a carbide with the structure

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69697
S/126/60/009/03/020/033
E111/E452

Electron-Diffraction Investigation of Carbide Formation in Alloy Steels

Fe_2Mo_2C is formed in a very finely divided form directly from austenite after 1 minute. On extension of holding time to 30 minutes, a carbide with the $Cr_{23}C_6$ structure is also formed (Table 2 shows inter-planar distances, Fig 2 the X-ray diffraction pattern). Further increase in holding time (up to 10 hours) or decrease in temperature (down to 600°C) have no effect on carbide phase composition. At 550°C cementite is formed. The special carbide is also formed directly in tempering but in a narrower temperature range than in isothermal decomposition. Similar results were obtained with 15Kh1M1F steel; at A_1 - 600°C special carbide VC is produced first, then $Cr_{23}C_6$; below 600°C cementite. The authors show that the formation of a carbide with the $Cr_{23}C_6$ structure from a steel with only 0.5% Cr is in line with related experimental evidence (Ref 11,12,13,14). The authors suggest that their ideas are applicable also to the otherwise surprising formation of Fe_2Mo_2C and VC in the first seconds of decomposition when appreciable

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Electron-Diffraction Investigation of Carbide Formation in Alloy Steels

diffusion of alloying elements could not yet have occurred. The observed hysteresis in the ranges of direct formation of special carbides in isothermal decomposition and tempering are explained by different structural coincidence of these carbides with a cubic lattice and cementite with respect to the decomposing solid solutions. Professor L.S.Palatnik made valuable contributions in the discussion of this work. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 15 references, 12 of which are Soviet and 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I.Lenina (Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute imeni V.I.Lenin)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1959, initially
November 16, 1959, after revision

18 7500 24594 S/137/61/000/005/048/060
A006/A106

AUTHORS: D'yachenko, S.S.; Palatnik, L. S., and Popova, M. A.

TITLE: The effect of heat treating conditions on the structure of 20 XM-Л (20 KhM-L) steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1961, 11, abstract 5I76 ("Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta", 1959, v. 25, 91-97")

TEXT: The authors carried out metallographical, electron-microscopical and roentgenographical investigations of the microstructure and composition of the carbide phase depending on tempering temperature of 20 KhM-L steel containing (in %): C 0.15, Si 0.3, Mn 0.61, S 0.026, P 0.039, Cr 0.5, Mo 0.55. After tempering at 400°C the carbide phase consists mainly of carbide with $Cr_{23}C_6$ structure and a small amount of Fe_2Mo_2C and Fe_3C carbides. With higher temperatures of tempering the α-solid solution is impoverished of alloying elements which is accompanied by an increased amount of Fe_2Mo_2C carbides. Above 570°C the cementite dissolves and in the ferrite grains Mo_2C carbide is singled out.

T. R.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

D'YACHENKO, V.P.

Akadekiya Nauk SSSR. institut Ekonomiki.

Voprosy povysheniya proizvoditel'nosti truda v promyshlennosti SSSR. Materialy nauchno-koordinatsionnogo soveshchaniya, yanvar' 1955 c. Pod. red. [1 dr.] Moskva, izd-vo akademii Nauk SSSR, 1955.

263 p. 20 cm.

S/123/61/000/013/014/025
A052/A101

AUTHORS: D'yachenko, S. S.; Palatnik, L. S.; Popova, M. A.

TITLE: The effect of heat treatment conditions on the structure of 20XM-L (20KhM-L) steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 13, 1961, 93, abstract 13B649 ("Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta", 1959, no. 25, 91-97)

TEXT: The effect of tempering temperature on microstructure and composition of the carbide phase of 20KhM-L steel has been investigated by the metallographic, electron microscopic and X-ray diffraction methods. After tempering at 400°C the carbide phase consists of $Cr_{23}C_6$ carbide and a small quantity of Fe_2Mo_2C and Fe_3C carbides. With an increase of tempering temperature the α - solid solution becomes poorer in alloying elements, which is accompanied by an increased content of Fe_2Mo_2C carbide. Above 570°C cementite is dissolved and Mo_2C carbide separates in ferrite grains. The stability of carbide phases ($Cr_{23}C_6$, Fe_2Mo_2C, Mo_2C) is explained by the closeness and low values of their specific thermodynamic potentials. There are 5 figures and 16 references.

N. Il'ina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

L 36303-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP4044153 S/0126/64/018/002/0251/0256

AUTHORS: D'yachenko, S. S.; Kozinets, V. P.

TITLE: Changes in the fine structure of austenite in passing Tachernoff point (b)

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 18, no. 2, 1964, 251-256

TOPIC TAGS: structural change, austenitic steel, Tachernoff point, reference band, ferritic structure, recrystallization, phase

[illegible] changes that occur in the fine structure of austenite [illegible] of heat treatment [illegible]

[illegible] reached a peak [illegible] change the [illegible] through it [illegible] during [illegible]

L 36303-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044153

[illegible] that temperature point [illegible] in the band [illegible] agreement with [illegible] harmonic

[illegible] passing point (b) the decline in hardness was accompanied by [illegible] grain refinement. The [illegible] with [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible]

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina (Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute)

[illegible]

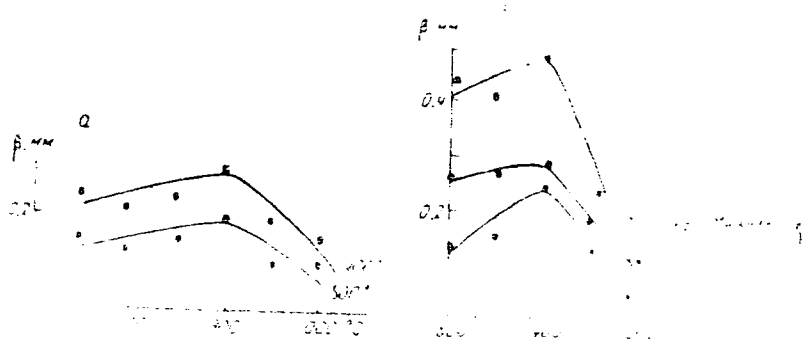
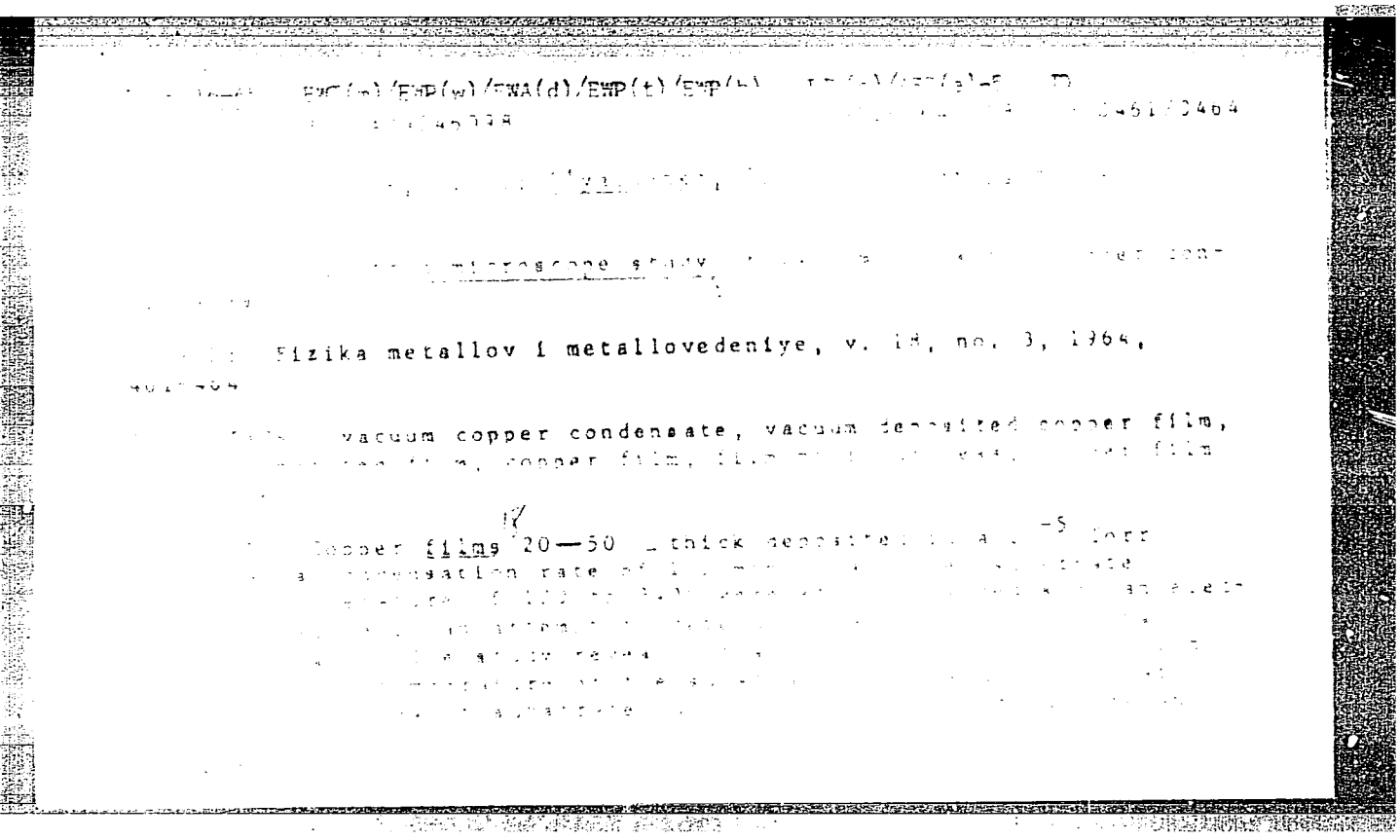


Figure 1

Full width (110) of the α-phase versus [illegible]
tempering at 400C and [illegible]
tempering at 200C and [illegible]

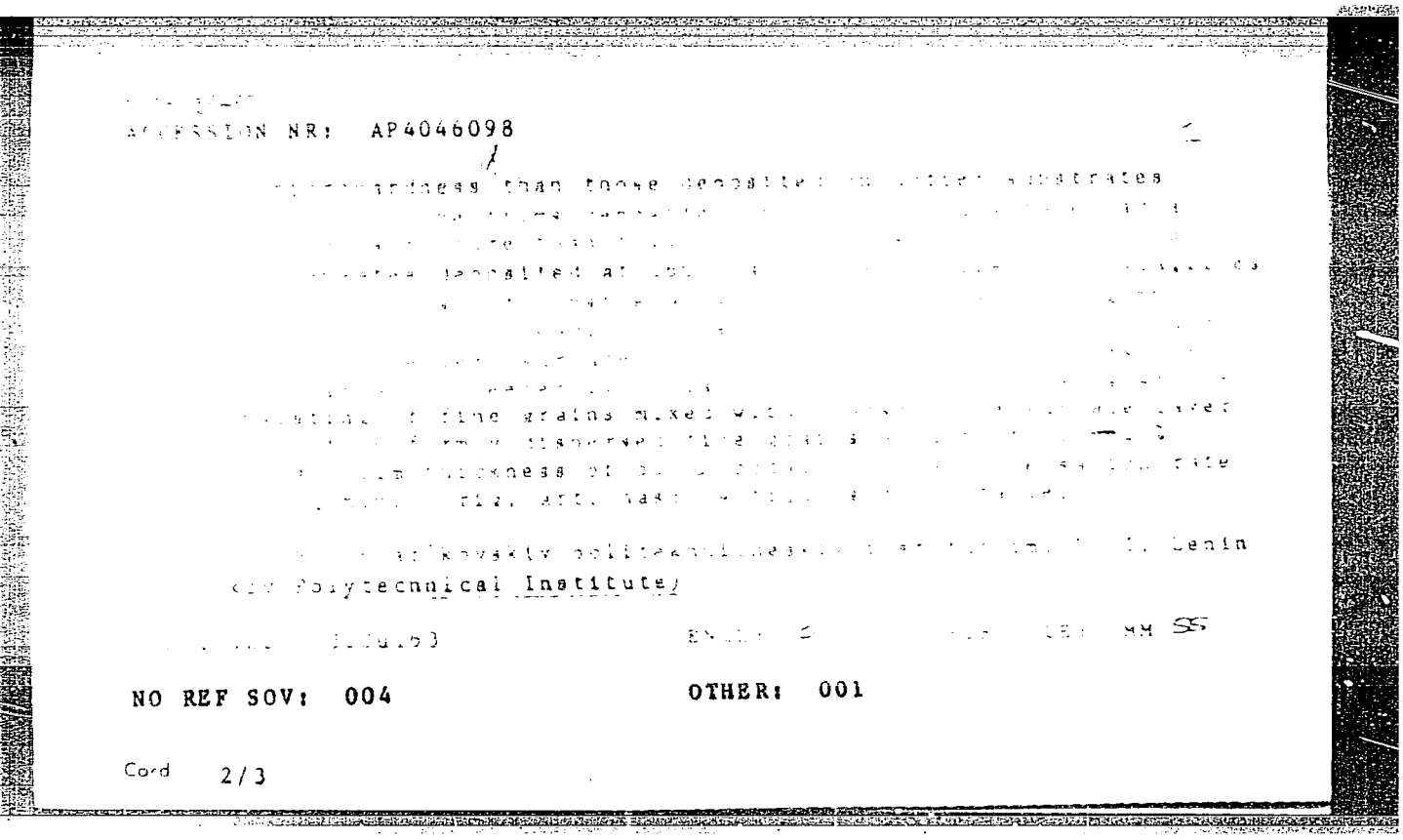
Card: 2/3



Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 18, no. 3, 1964,

vacuum copper condensate, vacuum deposited copper film,

copper films 20—50 thick



ACCESSION NR: AP4046098

[illegible] than those deposited on other substrates

[illegible] fine grains mixed with [illegible]

[illegible] Lenin

[illegible] Polytechnical Institute)

[illegible] MM SE

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

L 16316-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046098

ENCLOSURE: 02

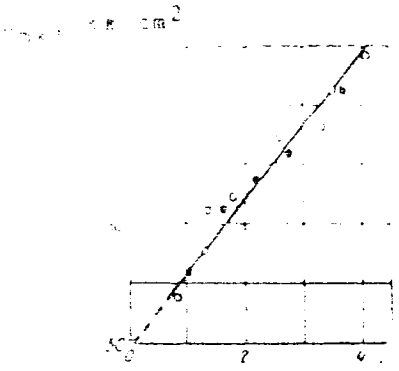


Fig. 1. Dependence of grain size and microhardness on substrate temperature.

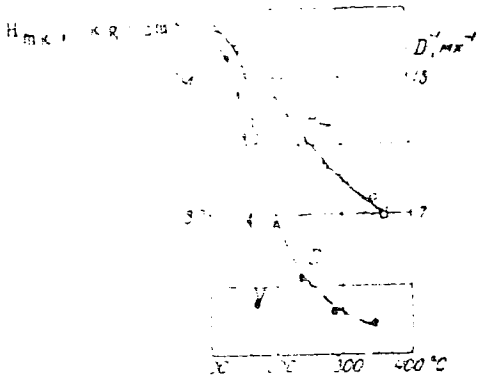


Fig. 2. Dependence of microhardness on grain size.

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during the macro-etching of welded joint templates of perlite steels and that, ac-

white stripe in welded joints is considered. In this connection, the authors pro-

L 34083-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007337

and 20 x 20 x 50 mm) were flashed off, as well as round samples, 18 mm in diameter [illegible] long. Depending on the size of the samples, the rate of heating in the [illegible]

[illegible]

L 34083-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007337

2

the possibility of varying the cooling rate recommend this technique not only for a detailed study of hardness distribution, but also for the investigation of subtle [illegible] structural changes in the white stripe itself. [illegible] 4 fig-

[illegible] VNII im. V. I. Lenina, KhTGZ im. [illegible]

ENCL: 00

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

DYACHENKO, S.S.

Book reviews. Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.3:85-88 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut.

L 40956-66 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JH/JG/WW/JD

ACC NR: AT6024930 SOURCE CODE: UR/2981/66/000/004/0202/0207

AUTHOR: Palatnik, L. S.; Fedorov, G. V.; Klyagina, N. S.; Krivenko, R. A.; D'yachenko, S. S.; Fridlyander, I. N. (Doctor of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Obtaining highly dispersed metal powders by vaporization in argon

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevyye splavy, no. 4, 1966. Zharoprochnyye i vysokoprochnyye splavy (Heat-resistant and high-strength alloys), 202-207

TOPIC TAGS: metal powder, ultra fine powder, powder metal production, VAPOR CONDENSATION, ALUMINUM POWDER

ABSTRACT: Certain processes associated with the condensation of metal vapors in an inert-gas atmosphere have been investigated. It was found that in the argon atmosphere, condensation of metal vapors takes place in a limited space-condensation zone. The size of the condensation zone decreases with increasing vaporization rate and inert-gas pressure. On an experimental scale, ultrafine powders of several metals were obtained. The magnesium, cadmium, and zinc powders had an average particle size of 0.001 mm; the particle size of copper and aluminum powders was 0.00005. The size of copper and aluminum particles does not depend very greatly on the variation in the rate of vaporization and the pressure of inert gas. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [TD]

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 5057

Card 1/1 bs

D'YACHENKO, S.S.; KOZINETS, V.P.

Change in the fine structure of austenite during its transition through the Chernov b point. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 18 no.2:251-256 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina.

Dmytryshyn, Basil Vasil'evich, 1901-

On problems of kolkhos organization in the USSR. Miunkhen, 1955. 56 p. (Institut po izucheniiu istorii i kul'tury SSSR. Munich. Issledovaniia i materialy. Seriia 2. no. 28)

CaOTU

1. Agriculture, Cooperative - Russia.

ACCESSION NR: AT4034008 S/0000/63/000/000/0236/0239

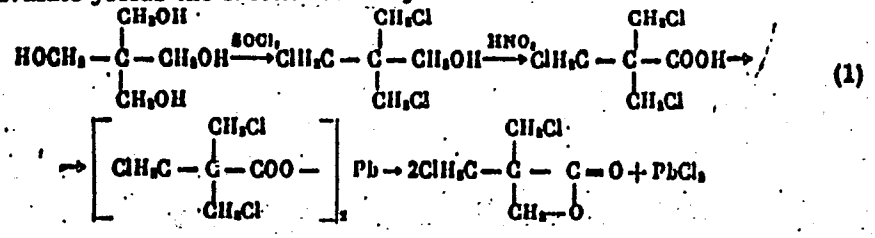
AUTHOR: D'yachenko, T. D.; Glukhov, N. A.; Koton, M. M.; Sazanov, Yu. N.

TITLE: Synthesis and polymerization of α,α'-bis-chloromethyl-β-propiolactone

SOURCE: Geterotsepny*ye vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya (Heterochain macromolecular compounds); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1963, 236-239

TOPIC TAGS: lactone, lactone synthesis, propiolactone, lactone polymerization, pentaerythritol

ABSTRACT: The authors accomplished the synthesis of the lactone from pentaerythritol which was successively converted to pentaerythritol trichlorohydrin by the action of chlorothionyl, and then to trichloropivalic acid by the action of nitric acid. Pyrolysis of lead trichloropivalate yields the lactone directly:



(1)

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4034008

In the procedure, 190 g of pentaerythritol trichlorohydrin were treated with an excess of concentrated nitric acid for 30 hrs until the complete removal of nitrogen oxides. The mixture was then cooled down to room temperature and the crystals of trichloropivalic acid were washed with ice water, dried and recrystallized from n-hexane. The acid melted at 109-110 C, and the yield was 60-65% of the theoretical. C-, H- and Cl-analyses and M-determination agreed with the theoretical values. The acid was dissolved in ethyl alcohol and reacted with an equimolar amount of lead acetate. The precipitate of lead trichloropivalate was dried in a vacuum over P_2O_5. The melting point was 180 C, the yield — 65-70% and the analysis and molecular weight were in agreement with the theoretical. The pyrolysis of the lead salt was carried out on an oil bath at 150-160 C and 10^{-3}-10^{-4} mm vacuum in a specially devised flask preventing the over-heating of the product. Special care was taken to keep the salt absolutely dry. The lactone obtained melted at 35 C, had a yield of 65-78%, a mol. weight of 168.11, and the C-, H-, and Cl-content was in agreement with the theoretical. The thermal polymerization of the lactone was also investigated between 40 and 120 C and the 0 destruction at 300 C. The latter showed that the lactone was stable at up to 250 C. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4034008

ASSOCIATION: Institut vy*sokomolekulyarny*kh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of High-Molecular Compounds, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 14Mar63	DATE ACQ: 30Apr64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: OC	NO REF SOV: 001	OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

D'YACHENKO, T.D., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Stimulating the variability of the spring wheat Tr. vulgare Host. by sowing unripe seeds. Agrobiologiia no.5:662-671 S-O'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vladimirskaya gosudarstvennaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya, Suzdal', Vladimirskaya oblast'.

ACCESSION NR: AP4034566 S/0079/64/034/004/1108/1110

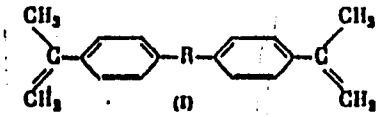
AUTHOR: Mitin, Yu. V.; D'yachenko, T. D.

TITLE: Effect of the structure of compounds with two isopropenyl groups on the structure of the polymers formed.

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 34, no. 4, 1964, 1108-1110

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, structure, isopropenyl containing compound, diisorpropenyldiphenylsulfide, diisopropenyldiphenyloxide, diisopropenyldiphenylsulfone, polymerization, mechanism, intramolecular alkylation, indane ring, hydrogen ion mobility, saturated polymer, unsaturated polymer

ABSTRACT: The effect of the substituent R (where R = O, S, SO_2, CH_2 or C_2H_4) in the monomer molecule:

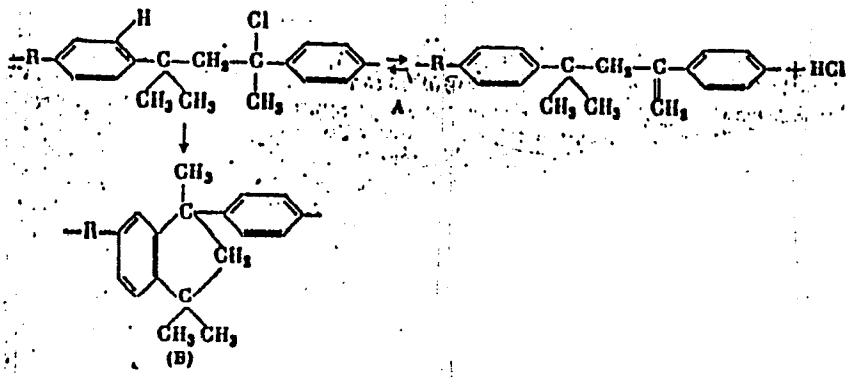


(I)

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4034566

on the structure of polymers formed in the presence of $SnCl_4$ and HCl was determined. 4,4'-diisopropenyldiphenylsulfide and 4,4'-diisopropenyldiphenyloxide form only unsaturated soluble polymers, while the corresponding sulfone forms a saturated polymer. The polymerization temperature determined the products formed with 4,4'-diisopropenyldiphenylmethane and -ethane: at 80C these compounds form only the saturated, at 180C, the unsaturated polymers.



(A)

(B)

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4034566

The author indicates a 2-stage mechanism--first, the formation of an unsaturated polymer (such as A) regardless of the nature of R; then the formation of the saturated compound (B) by the addition of the HCl at the double bond with subsequent intramolecular alkylation and formation of the indane ring. The second part of the reaction is associated with the mobility of the hydrogen in the meta-position to the R groups. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 1 formula and 1 equation.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vy*sokomolekulyarny*kh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Macromolecular Compounds, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Feb63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

D'YACHENKO, T.I.

Relation between storms and basic patterns of atmospheric circulation on the Murman Coast. Trudy AANII 235:66-69 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Murman Coast--Storms)

S/169/62/000/005/054/093
D228/D307

AUTHOR: D'yachenko, T. F.

TITLE: The relation of storms on the Murmansk coast to the main forms of atmospheric circulation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1962, 31, abstract 5B213 (Tr. Arkt. i antarkt. n.-i. in-ta, 235, 1961, 66-69)

TEXT: The frequency of gales (wind speed equals or exceeds 12 m/sec) with different directions at the time of various forms of atmospheric circulation (W, E, and C according to G.Ya. Vangengeym) was calculated from synoptic material for 1949 - 1958. 13 types of processes, causing gales on the Murmansk coast from the Norwegian frontier to Svyatoy Nos Cape, were also distinguished. The frequency of gales (regardless of their direction) is approximately the same during different circulation forms. The frequency of storms with different directions at the time of various circulation forms changes substantially: from 62% during E to 18% during W for south-

Card 1/2

The relation of ...

S/169/62/000/005/054/093
D228/D307

westerly gales; from 38% during W to 25% during E for north-westerlies; from 48% during C to 15% during E for north-easterlies; and from 44% during W to 16% during C for south-easterlies. The frequencies of synoptic process types at the time of gales with different directions are also given for each circulation form. The resulting relations may be used when preparing long-term forecasts for gales on the Murmansk coast. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

D'YACHENKO, T.F.

Model studies on diurnal soil temperature variations. Trudy GGO no.94:120-126 '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Soil temperature)

LOSHKAREV, M.A.; [redacted]

Effect of additives on the electrodeposition of lead from a pyrophosphate electrolyte. Zhur. VKHTI no.16:27-34 '62

Obtaining bright cadmium deposits from cyanide baths. Ibid.:35-42

LOSHKAREV, M.A.; D'YACHENKO, T.F.

Electrocrystallization of lead from a pyrophosphate electrolyte.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 37 no.1:70-76 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

LOSHKAREV, M.A.; LOSHKAREV, Yu.M.; D'YACHENKO, T.F.

Effect of chlorine ions on the cathodic deposition of metals. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 32 no.2:359-365 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskogo. Submitted March 28, 1963.

VOSKRESENSKIY, P.I.; GORDON, G.M.; TSETLIN, V.M.; Prinimali uchastiye: BELYAYEV, Ye.N., master; TSESSARSKIY, V.N., laborant; DARCHIYEV, A.A., master; D'YACHENKO, T.F., laborant

Dust collection at pilot plant electrothermal furnaces with air-tight charging arrangements. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.18:187-198 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (for Belyayev, TSessarskiy). 2. Belovskiy tsinkovyy zavod (for Darchiyev, D'yachenko).
(Electric furnaces—Equipment and supplies)
(Dust collectors)

KURNOSOVA, N.A.; BONDARENKO, V.A.; RAKHMAN, E.Z.; YAVRUMOV, V.A.; KIRYUSHINA, L.A.; MANOLOVA, E.P.; ESSEL', A.Ye.; TARASOVA, M.A.; PIROGOVA, A.I.; PIROGOV, I.Ya.; AKOPYAN, R.A.; BABUNASHVILI, N.P.; PROTSENKO, O.A.; PUNSKAYA, I.G.; BURMISTROVA, O.G.; POGOREL'SKAYA, S.A.; D'YACHENKO, T.F.; TOPURIYA, I.I.; MATABELI, G.V.; GIGITASHVILI, M.S.; VACHNADZE, T.G.; MAZURIN, N.D.; NABIYEV, E.G.; BLOKHOV, V.P.

Abstracts. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.4:142-147 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Kurnosova). 2. Faleshtskaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa Moldavskoy SSR i Vinnitskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni Pirogova (for Bondarenko). 3. Stavropol'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok (for Rakhman). 4. Kaluzhskiy oblastnoy otdel zdravookhraneniya (for Yavrumov, Kiryushina). 5. Donetskiy meditsinskiy institut (for Manolova). 6. Tbilisskaya raionnaya imeni 26 komissaro sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (for Akopyan, Babunashvili). 7. Kemerovskiy meditsinskiy institut (for Protsenko). 8. Turkmenskiy meditsinskiy institut (for Punskaya, Burmistrova). 9. Gor'kovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii i Gor'kovskaya rayonnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (for Pogorel'skaya, D'yachenko). 10. Institut meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Virsaladze Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR (for Topuriya, Matabeli, Gigitashvili, Vachnadze). 11. Kazanskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (for Nabiyev).

D'YACHENKO, T., shofer pervogo klassa.

Improve the design of . et trucks. Avt.transp. 32 no.6:33 Je '54. (MLRA 7:9)
(Motor trucks)

DYACHENKO, T.G.

Effectiveness of novocaine blocks in the treatment of nocturnal urinary incontinence. Sov.med. 21 no.6:126-127 Je '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(URINATION DISORDERS, ther.
incontinence, nocturnal, procaine nerve block (Rus))
(PROCAINE, ther. use
nocturnal urinary incontinence, procaine blockade
nerve block (Rus))
(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL, in various diseases,
procaine nerve block in nocturnal urinary incontinence
(Rus.))

D'YACHENKO, T.L.

Work experience in the pharmacy of a city hospital. Farmatsev. zhur. 19 no.6:73-74 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Apteka bol'nitsy im. Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii, Kiyev.

D'YACHENKO, T. N.

The following is among dissertations of the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni Kalinin:

"Moisture Absorption of Low-Polar Organic Dielectrics and the Accompanying Change of Their Electrical Properties." 19 May 1947. A study was made of the variation in the specific resistance of the dielectric permittivity and of tg as a function of the duration of the action of the moisture and also of the influence of the frequency on the variation of tg of the moistened materials. As a result of the experiment, it was established that the electrical properties of rubber mixes are impaired but that these do not affect at all the technical frequency of polythene and guttapercha. Data obtained from a prolonged experiment made it possible to determine the influence of moisture absorption on the electrical characteristics of certain low-polar organic materials, to characterize the moisture resistance of each of these, and to point out their suitability for use in underwater insulation.

SO: M-1048, 28 Mar 56

D'YACHENKO, T. N.

PA 22T28

USSR/Electronics
Insulation, Electric
Dielectrics - Constants

Aug 1947

"Moisture-Absorbent Weakly Polarized Limited Insulators," M. M. Mikhaylov, T. N. D'yachenko, 7 pp

"Electrichestvo" No8

Gives data on the moisture-absorption capacity of various materials. Discusses the passage of moisture through the dielectric layer of insulators and the absorption of moisture by the dielectric. Explains such factors as structure, polarization, and elasticity of insulators. These experiments, leading to the resulting data, were conducted at the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni Kalinin.

MASLAK, M.F.; DYACHENKO, T.S.

More machines for the cultivation of vegetables. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 8 no.9:18 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Sekretar partorganizatsii kolgospu "Khvilya revolyutsii," Geniches'kogo rayonu, Khersons'koy oblasti (for Maslak). 2. Agronom kolgospu "Khvilya revolyutsii" (for Dyachenko).
(Farm mechanization) (Vegetable gardening)

D'YACHENKO, V.; KUTEPOVA, K.

The method of momentary observations in the study of the expenditure of working time and utilization of equipment. Sots. trud 5 no.5:95-104 My '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Time study)

D'YACHENKO, V.

The system of price determining factors and the principles of their classification. Vop. ekon. no.2:37-51 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR.
(Prices)

VOROTNIKOVA, V.; D'YACHENKO, V.

Problems of labor organization in assembly processes of machinery manufacturing. Sots. trud 5 no.6:58-64 Je '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Machinery industry) (Assembly-line methods)

VOROTNIKOVA, V.; D'YACHENKO, V.

Production qualifications of assembly workers in machinery manufacturing. Sots. trud 6 no.6:50-55 Je '61.
(MIRA 16:8)

D'YACHENKO, V.A.

[Anomalies in the development of the spine as revealed by anatomical radiography] Anomalii razvitiia pozvonochnika v rentgenoanatomicheskom osveshchenii. Moskva, Medgiz, 1949. 199 p. (MIRA 13:4)

(SPINE--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

D'YACHENKO, V. A.

Roentgeno-diagnosis of biliary calculi. Uchen. zapski vtor. moskov. med. Inst. Stalina 1:177-181 1951. (CLML 21:3)

1. Professor.

D'YACHENKO, V.A., professor.

Calcification of marrow. Vest.rent.i rad. no.5:49-53 S-O '53.
(MLRA 7:1)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii (zavedmyushchiy - professor V.A.D'yachenko) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V.Stalina (direktor - professor S.I.Milovidov).
(Marrow) (Calcification)

D'YACHENKO, V.A.

Accessory bones of the foot. Arkh. anat., Moskva 30 no.2:45-52 Mar-Apr 1953. (CIML 24:3)

1. Of the Department of Roentgenology of Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin.

D'YACHENKO, V. A.

Rentgenoosteologiya; norma i varianty kostnoy sistemy v rentgenovskom izobrazhenii (X-ray osteology; norms and variants of the bone system in X-ray pictures) Moskva, Medgiz, 1954.

297 p. illus., diagrs., tables.

USSR/Medicine - Roentgenology FD-704

Card 1/2 : Pub 132 14/22

Author : D'yachenko, V. A., Professor

Title : The teaching of roentgenology in medical institutions of higher learning

Periodical : Vest. Rent. i Rad. 68-73, May/June 1954

Abstract : The teaching of roentgenology in the medical institutions of higher learning must be reorganized in respect to programs and teaching plans. It should be presented in two courses: III and IV. In the III course, general roentgenology and the fundamentals of clinical roentgenology should be covered in 36 hours - 12 lecture and 24 laboratory. In the IV course, clinical roentgenology should be presented in 24 hours - lecture and le laboratory. It would also be desirable to carry the teaching work to other chairs - normal anatomy, therapy, surgery, nervous diseases, etc. The chairs should conduct the work so as to prepare cadres for cadres, and cadres for specialists (aspirants, doctorants, and hospital physicians). The chairs should also conduct work for the teaching of hospital physician's assistants - 10-15 specialist hospital physician assistants annually. Chairs must be

Card 2/2 : Pub. 132 15/22

established in all institutions of higher learning and those that are in existence must be strengthened. It is necessary to strengthen the methodological work in the chairs in the aim of establishing a correct pedagogical process.

Institution : Chair of Roentgenology and Radiology (Head - Professor V. A. D'yachenko) II Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin.

Submitted : --

D'YACHENKO, V.A., professor

"Radiographs of bones and joints (of the trunk)." V.S.Maikova-Stroganova, M.A.Fenkel'shtein. Reviewed by V.A.Diachenko. Vest. rent. i rad. no.5:89-90 S-O '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(BONES--RADIOGRAPHY) (JOINTS--RADIOGRAPHY)
(MAIKOVA--STROGANOVA, V.S.)

D'YACHENKO, V.A.

[X-ray diagnosis of diseases of the internal organs; a manual for physicians and students] Rentgenodiagnostika zabolevanii vnutrennikh organov; rukovodstvo dlia vrachey i studentov. Moskva, Medgiz, 1956. 334 p. (MLRA 9:12)

(DIAGNOSIS, RADIOSCOPIC)

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Skins. S-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 10, 1958, 56649.

Author : Dyachenko, V.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Calcification of the Skin and the Subcutaneous Cellular Tissue.

Orig Pub: Vestn. Rentgenol. i radiol., 1956, No 6, 50-56.

Abstract: The calcification of the skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue (interstitial calcinosis; (IC) is referred to preeminently as a distrophic type. Metastatic calcifications, originating at the extensive resoptions of bony structures, are observed rarely. IC are of a limited, general and tumorlike types. The limited and general IC resemble each other morphologically and clinically to such an

Card 1/2

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Skins. S-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 10, 1958, 56649.

Abstract: extent that they may be considered pathologically of the same kind. The tumorlike IC develops as a result of degeneration of the adipose tissue, and the morphological process is identified as linocalcinogranulomatosis. IC is observed sometimes in dermatosclerosis, which is considered to be consequence of distrophic changes of the skin and cellular tissue -- B. S. Zhdanov.

Card 2/2

D'YACHENKO, V.A.

"Bones and joints in X-ray pictures." V.S.Maikova-Stroganova, D.G. Rokhlin. Reviewed by V.A.D'yachenko. Vest.rent. i rad. 31 no.4: 87-88 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(BONES--RADIOGRAPHY) (JOINTS--RADIOGRAPHY)
(MAIKOVA-STROGANOVA, V.S.) (ROKHLIN, D.G.)

D' YACHENKO, V. A.

D'YACHENKO, V.A., prof. (Moskva)

Labeled atoms and their practical use in biology and medicine. Med. sestra 16 no.12:24-28 D '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(TRACERS (BIOLOGY)) (RADIOLOGY, MEDICAL)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.14 Vol.12/5 Radiology May 1958

DYACHENKO V.A.

817. ASEPTIC PARTIAL NECROSIS OF THE HEAD OF THE FEMUR IN ADULTS (Russian text) - Dyachenko V. A. - VESTN. RENTGENOL. RADIOL. 1957, 32/3 (42-50) Illus. 11

The author describes in his article 12 cases of partial necrosis of the head of the femur in adults. The cause of necrosis was derangement in the blood supply as a result of acute or chronic trauma. The clinical picture is not characteristic. The symptoms develop slowly and the disease takes a slow course, being present for months and even years. The main symptoms are the following: pains while walking, tiredness, lameness, limited mobility. The symptoms often lead to the diagnosis of sciatica, lumbosacral radiculitis. Only roentgenological examination can reveal the real essence of the process. Roentgenological examination reveals at first a limited necrosis in the form of thickening bone tissue and, later on, isolation of the necrotic part and fragmentation, the development of joint changes and deformative spreading out of the bone tissue at the edges. Later on, a typical and clearly pronounced deforming arthrosis develops, which often is described as malum coxae senile. Diagnosis of aseptic necrosis of the head of the femur in adults is not difficult. It is necessary to remember the differentiation between this disease and tuberculous and infectious coxitis. The prognosis is bad. In most cases the disease leads to a clearly pronounced deforming arthrosis and to changes in the structure of the head and neck of the femur.

D'YACHENKO, V.A.

[X-ray diagnosis of bone and joints diseases] Rentgenodiagnostika zabolevanii kostei i sustavov. Moskva, Medgiz, 1958. 262 p.
(BONES--DISEASES) (MIRA 11:6)
(JOINTS--DISEASES) (DIAGNOSIS, RADIOSCOPIC)

D'YACHENKO, V.A., prof. (Moskva, D-57, Nova-Peschanaya ul. d.3, kv. 30).

"Emergency X-ray diagnosis" by G.A.Zedgenidze, L.D.Lindenbraten. Reviewed by V.A.D'iachenko. Vest.khir. 81 no.11:142-143 N '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(DIAGNOSIS, RADIOSCOPIC) (ZEDGENIDZE, G.A.) (LINDENBRATEN, L.D.)

D'YACHENKO, V.A., prof. (Moskva, Novopeschanaya ul., d.3, kv.30)

Dysplasia epiphysalis multiplex. Vest.rent.i rad. 34 no.2:8-14 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
(EPIPHYSES, abnorm.
dysplasia epiphysalis multiplex (Rus))

D'YACHENKO, V.A., prof.

"X-ray images of bones and joints. The extremities" by V.S. Maikova-Stroganova, D.G. Rokhlin. Reviewed by V.A. D'iachenko. Vest.rent. i rad. 34 no.4:95-97 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(BONES--RADIOGRAPHY) (MAIKOVA-STROGANOVA, V.S.) (ROKHLIN, D.G.)

D'YACHENKO, V.A., doktor med.nauk, prof.

Review of A.S. Pipko's "Roentgenographic diagnosis of early complications of gastrectomy." Vest.rent.i rad 34 no.5:88-90 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

(STOMACH--SURGERY) (PIPKO, A.S.)

D'YACHENKO, Vasiliy Akimovich, prof.; AL'TSHULER, L.I., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Radioscopic diagnosis of calcifications and heterogenic ossifications] Rentgenodiagnostika obyzvestvlenii i geterogennykh okostenenii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry Medgiz, 1960. 225 p. (MIRA 14:5)
(CALCIFICATION) (OSSIFICATION) (BONES--RADIOGRAPHY)

D'YACHENKO, V.A., prof., doktor med.nauk

"Radioscopic diagnosis of tuberculosis of the bones and joints" by G.A. Zedgenidze, V.P. Gratsianskii, F.F. Sivenko. Reviewed by V.A. D'iachenko. Vest.rent.i rad. 35 no.1:76-78 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(BONES--TUBERCULOSIS) (DIAGNOSIS, RADIOSCOPIC) (ZEDGENIDZE, G.A.) (GRATSIANSKII, V.P.) (SIVENKO, F.F.)

D'YACHENKO, V.A., doktor med. nauk, prof.

"Diseases of the spine and their differential diagnosis". by I.E.W. Brocher. Reviewed by V.A. D'iachenko. Vest. rent. i rad. 35 no. 5:87-88 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(SPINE--DISEASES) (BROCHER, I.E.W.)

D'YACHENKO, V.A., prof.

Review of M.Kh.Faizullin's book "X-ray diagnosis of diseases and lesions of the accessory simuses of the nose". Vest. rent. and rad. 38 no.1:80-81 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:10)

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TITLE: Automatic Switching on and off of the Light System (Avtomatika vklyucheniya i otklyucheniya osveshcheniya)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1958, Nr 5, pp 21-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The switching on and off of the outside lighting in a Soviet thermal electric power station is carried out and adjusted automatically. The automatic device consists of a transducer, an amplifying-rectifying cascade with one electronic tube with a relay in the anode chain, and a magnetic starter for switching on and off the power chain of the light system. As transducer, a photoresistance type FS-K2 is used. The degree of illumination influences the voltage in the control grid of the electronic tube which causes a change in the relay current. This relay current causes the switching on or off of the magnetic starter. The tube anode is fed by alternating current of 220 v. In order to switch over from automatic to distance control of the starter, a switch type KL is installed into the control chain.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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1. Switches - Automation

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